NOVITATES ANTILLANAE. XI

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In my studies on the floras both of Hispaniola and of Puerto Rico, I have met some taxonomic problems, some species new to science, a few changes in nomenclature and some new records. The following paper is the result of my studies.

The publication of the Flora of Hispaniola is now well under way; the third volume was published last March, and the fourth volume is at the printer's. As to the Flora of Puerto Rico, the first volume is still in press as this is written, and the second volume has been sent to the printer.

It is my hope that these publications will help the botanists to better understand the complex Flora of the West Indies. Particularly in Hispaniola, no systematic work having been published, with keys and descriptions of the species.

LEGUMINOSAE-MIMOSOIDEAE

Acacia dealbata Link - HISPANIOLA: HAITI: In forest, common, alt. 1800 m; Furcy, A. & P. Liogier 21418 (NY, SD, UPR).

This is obviously an introduction, the plant is native of Australia and Tasmania, and has been planted in tropical and subtropical regions. Some authors prefer to name it Acacia decurrens var. dealbata.

MYRTACEAE

Calyptranthes estremenae Alain, spec. nov.

Arbor 10-15 m alta; rami hornotini compressi saepe bilineati, glanduloso-punctati glabri purpurascentes, vetustiores teretes rubri vel grisei, cortice hic illic fisso et delabente; hypophylla non visa; folia petiolis 5-10 mm longis supra sulcatis suffulta, lamina elliptica vel late elliptica vel suborbiculata, 7-10 cm longa, 5.5-7 cm lata, apice rotundata, basi rotundata vel obtusissima, medio latissima, nervo medio supra ad basim sulcato, superne plano vel obsoleto, lateralibus utroque latere 10-12 sub angulo 70-80° abeuntibus, utrinque parum prominulis, margine plana vel subplana, utrinque subtus praesertim glanduloso-punctata, supra nitida olivacea, subtus pallidiora, chartacea; inflorescentiae ad apicem ramorum 2-4, pedunculo usque 6 cm longo, applanato pilis minimis dibrachiatis adpressis villosi, trichotomae; bracteae non visae; pedicelli primarii usque 12 mm longi; pedicelli termina-

les 6-10 mm longi, flores albi; alabastra non visa; calycis limbus supra ovarium fere 2.5 mm productus, calyptra membranacea glanduloso-punctata 3 mm diam.; petala non visa; stamina 5 mm longa, stylus 3 mm longus, apice capitatus; bacca non visa.

PUERTO RICO: Las Cuevas, Camuy, A. Liogier 35670, collected by William Estremena in flower, July 1985 (typus: UPR; isotypus: NY).

This species seems to be near to C. collina Urb. & Ekm., from Haiti; this last species has much smaller leaves, the peduncles much shorter; the flowers are unknown in this last species. Much collecting remains to be done in the islad of Hispaniola, mainly in Haiti; many species were described by Urban and Ekman from sterile material.

Calyptranthes martorellii Alain, sp. nov.

Frutex usque 2.5 m altus; ramuli tereti dense ferrugineo-villosi; rami plerumque dichotomi vetustiores cortice brunneo striato, glabrescentes; hypophylla elliptica dense ferrugineo-villosa, usque 1.5 cm longa, 0.5 cm lata, glanduloso-punctata, apice rotundata vel obtusa, basi attenuata; folia chartacea obovata vel elliptica, 2-2.5 cm longa, 0.8-1.5 cm lata, apice rotundata vel late obtusa, basi attenuata acuta, nervo medio supra impresso, subtus prominulo, lateralibus nullis, margine plana vel leviter revoluta, utrinque glanduloso-punctata opaca, subtus pallidiora, petiolo nullo vel 1 mm longo, brunneo-villoso. Flores 1-3 in axillis superioribus sessiles, alabastra in bracteis binis inclusa; bracteae basi ellipticae apice saepe falcata usque 7 mm longae, ferrugineo-tomentosae et glanduloso-punctatae, ad anthesim e basim cadentes; alabastra globulosa, 3.5 mm longa, 2 mm lata, dense ferrugineo-sericea, apice breviter vel longiuscule apiculata (apiculum usque 2 mm longum, interdum setaceum); calycis tubus supra ovarium 1 mm longe productus; petala non visa; antherae didymae, stylus ad apicem attenuatus; fructus globosus (non plane maturus?) 5 mm diam., ferrugineo-villosulus.

PUERTO RICO: In wet forest, Cerro Maravilla area, 1100 m alt., March 2, 1983, A.H. Liogier, P. Liogier & L.F.Martorell 33970 (Typus: UPR, isotypi: NY, US, GH, P); id. May 23, 1984, A.H. Liogier & L.F.Martorell 35084 (UPR, NY, US, GH, etc.).

At first, this species might be taken as a small-leaved form of Calyptranthes krugii Kiaersk. Both species grow in the rain forest, above 1,000 m altitude, both have sessile flowers and fruits and both are ferrugineous-tomentose.

C. krugii has usually larger leaves (up to 5 cm long and 3.5 cm broad), the lateral nerves are often visible beneath, the bracts are shorter than the buds and rounded; the bud is long-apiculate; the calyx-tube is very little produced beyond the ovary, forming a very shallow depression.

I name this species after Dr. Luis F. Martorell, who has contributed

so much to the collecting in Puerto Rico and some adjacent islands, and whose studies and publications have added to our knowledge of the Flora of our region.

Calyptranthes peduncularis Alain was originally collected in the Maricao State Forest, on serpentine; it is distinguished by its 1-flowered peduncles, its apiculate calyptra; C. dumetorum Alain, also collected on serpentine, at Susua, seemed different at first; although there were no flowers nor fruits, the emnants of the hypsophylls were mistakenly taken for old flowers. Upon examining the type specimens of both species and also further collections, I have come to the conclusion that both taxa are identical and therefore C. dumetorum has to be considered as a synonym to C. peduncularis.

Eugenia laevis Berg.

PUERTO RICO: West of Bayamón, June 9, 1959, R. Woodbury s.n. (UPR 2401); Aguadilla, June 17, 1959, R. Woodbury s.n. (UPR 2400); Guajataca Tunnel, Nov. 1961, R. Woodbury s.n. (UPR 2398); Guajataca Gorge, April 1964, R. Woodbury s.n. (UPR 2399); Ranchos Guayama, Salinas, Oct. 15, 1970, R. Woodbury s.n. (UPR 2397); Quebradillas Gorge, June 1974, R. Woodbury s.n. (UPR 5440).

First record in Puerto Rico; Hispaniola, Central America.

Myrcia maricaensis Alain, sp. nov.

Arbor 10 m alta, truncus 13 cm diam.; ramuli, petioli et paniculae adpresse brunneo-pubescentes; folia coriacea, elliptica vel obovata, 5-6.5 cm longa, 2-4 cm lata, apice obtusa vel subacuta, basi acuta in petiolum 3-5 mm longum attenuata, nervo medio supra basim versus paullo impresso, subtus ad basim prominente, lateralibus supra obsoletis, subtus numerosis vix prominulis, interse nervo marginali 1-2 mm e margine remoto anastomosantibus, saepe obsoletis; folia supra glabra atrovirentia, subtus pallidiora adpresse pubescentia, non glanduloso-punctata; inflorescentiae multiflorae, 5-8 mm longae, brunneo-pubescentes, pedunculi 3-4 cm longi; flores subsessili vel pedicelli usque 1 cm longi; bracteae lineares 1-2 mm longae; alabastra obovoidea, 2-3 mm longa; hypanthium intus glaber, cupulatum, supra ovarium productum; calycis lobi 5, subaequales, extus tomentosi, rotundati, intus glabri, 1.2-1.5 mm longi, post anthesim reflexi; discus 2 mm latus, stylus 2.5-3 mm longus apice dilatatus; petala oblonga, 2-3 mm longa; stamina circa 50; fructus non visus.

PUERTO RICO: In montane forest, Maricao State Forest, 300-800 m alt., Cain road, near Buenavista, July 16, 1950, Elbert L. Little 13421 (NY, holotypus, US); id., Rock House area, July 18, 1966, R. Woodbury s.n. (UPR 2307); id., June 20, 1970, R. Woodbury 20480 (NY, UPR); id., July 18, 1971, R. Woodbury s.n. (UPR 3273).

This species belongs to section Aulomyrcia, as of the treatment by R. McVaugh (Taxon 17: 377-381. 1968). It seems to be related to Myrcia

tomentosa (Aubl.) DC., from Trinidad and Guiana. This last species has larger leaves (5-9.5 cm long, 2-5 cm broad), puberulous above, transparent-dotted, the nerves rather prominent beneath.

Myrcia margarettae (Alain) Alain, comb. nov.

Eugenia margarettae Alain, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 90: 190. 1963.

This plant known from the type specimen only (Alain Liogier 9400, NY) belongs to sect. Myrcia in the McVaugh paper; its rather large and conspicuous flowers, its elliptic rounded to emarginate leaves, distinguish it from M. deflexa (Poir.) DC. Obviously, and according to McVaugh's revision of the American genera (Taxon 17: 354-418. 1968), this plant with 5-merous flowers belongs in Myrcia, not in Eugenia.

ARALIACEAE

Following recent authors (cf. Mem. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 38: 51. 1984), I here reduce the species of Didymopanax to Schefflera:

Schefflera gleasonii (Britton & Wilson) Alain, comb. nov.

Didymopanax gleasonii Britton & Wilson, Sci. Surv. P. Rico & V. Isl. 6: 365. 1926.

This plant is endemic to the high mountains in the central cordillera in Puerto Rico, and much rarer in the Luquillo mountains to the East.

Schaefflera tremula (Krug & Urban) Alain, comb. nov.

Didymopanax tremulus Krug & Urban, Symb. Ant. 1: 206. 1899.

Endemic to the island of Hispaniola, where it is abundant in the mountains, mostly in the Haitian part of the island; in the Dominican Republic, it has been collected in the Cordillera Central, the northern Cordillera and the mountains South of Barahona.

SAPOTACEAE

While studying this family for the Flora of Puerto Rico, I have met a species that years ago was considered by A. Cronquist as a synonym to Mastichodendron (Sideroxylon) foetidissimum (Jacq.) Cronquist (Lloydia 9: 247. 1946). This species, named by Urban Sideroxylon portoricense is clearly different from M. foetidissimum: its leaves are acute to acuminate at apex, usually longer, the fruit is smaller than in M. foetidissimum.

Mastichodendron portoricense (Urban) Alain, comb. nov.

Sideroxylon portoricense Urban, Symb. Ant. 5: 134. 1904.

This species, endemic to Puerto Rico is found in forests at lower altitudes, in the northern hills and in the western region of the island of Puerto Rico.